

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
5 July 2011

Original: English

**Letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative
of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Germany, the Security Council is scheduled to hold an open debate on the subject "Maintenance of international peace and security: the impact of climate change" on Wednesday, 20 July 2011. In order to help steer the discussions on the subject, Germany has prepared the attached concept note (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter Wittig
Permanent Representative
Germany



Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Maintenance of international peace and security: the impact of climate change

Concept note

Introduction

1. Climate change is among the key challenges facing the international community. The impacts of climate change on peace and security are already tangible and will become increasingly evident in the years to come. This is occurring at a time of rapid global change marked by growing populations, increasing demand for natural resources and depletion of fertile soils and freshwater. These impacts could potentially drive social tensions, political unrest and violent conflict. The effects of climate change thus go beyond the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is the United Nations body for international climate negotiations.

2. The potential security implications of climate change were highlighted when the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Shortly thereafter, the General Assembly, in its resolution 63/281, invited the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly on the possible security implications of climate change. Drawing upon the best available science at the time and the views of Member States and international organizations, the Secretary-General, in his 2009 report (A/64/350), clearly outlined the link between the risk multiplier effects of climate change and security, including with respect to armed conflict.

Security implications of climate change and the Security Council

3. The Security Council has increasingly acknowledged that sustainable peace requires a comprehensive approach to security. Only recently, it noted that in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security under its consideration, conflict analysis and contextual information on, inter alia, social and economic issues were important, when such issues were drivers of conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his reporting to the Council contained such contextual information (see S/PRST/2011/4).

4. Since climate change presents a particular challenge to fragile countries, it is important to take the security implications of climate change and its impact on resource availability into account in conflict analysis, mission planning and mission monitoring. The same applies to peacebuilding activities.

5. The Security Council first debated the link between energy, security and climate in April 2007 under the presidency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see S/PV.5663), and over 50 Member States have contributed inputs. Since that first debate, the international political and scientific discourse has

evolved significantly, and awareness of the potential security implications of climate change has increased. It is time to bring the security implications of climate change to the attention of the Council again. A debate on this topic is consistent with its mandate to maintain international peace and security and would provide an opportunity to advance the intense dialogue on the issue from its specific security perspective. The debate will focus exclusively on the potential security implications of climate change, recognizing the important role of other United Nations bodies in dealing with other aspects of climate change.

Security implications of climate change: sea-level rise

6. In his 2009 report, the Secretary-General identified sea-level rise as the “ultimate security threat” for some small island States, with some possibly set to “disappear over the next 30 years”. While complete inundation may take years and the rise in the sea level may differ in different regions of the world, this is not only a future risk but a current reality: on some islands, the situation is already dire enough to require the evacuation of the resident population now. Furthermore, even before sea-level rise actually submerges an island, its impacts may render it uninhabitable, requiring permanent resettlement.

7. This raises profound questions regarding the very survival of several Member States. Receding coastlines could furthermore incite disputes over maritime territories and access to exclusive economic zones. This is not limited to small island developing States, but affects all island nations and countries with low-lying coastal areas as well, thus affecting the majority of Member States. These are threats that are so far unknown in the history of the United Nations. Current legal and political arrangements and the preparedness of the United Nations system to deal with these situations may prove insufficient, making climate-induced territorial changes a threat to international peace and security.

8. Millions of people will be affected on all continents. This is particularly worrisome with regard to post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding efforts in a number of countries, such as Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor-Leste.

9. Uncoordinated strategies aimed at coping with forced migration caused by sea-level rise may create social and political tensions, which may derail efforts in peacebuilding and post-conflict stabilization and become a threat to international peace and security, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/350).

10. The issue of sea-level rise raises, inter alia, the following questions:

(a) Is the United Nations system prepared to deal with the security risks resulting from sea-level rise? What are the different scenarios we will have to face? How could the Security Council address these scenarios within its mandate?

(b) What are the implications of climate-induced statelessness for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, as well as dispute settlement?

Security implications of climate change: the food security nexus

11. In 2005, the Security Council discussed the role of food security in its debate on Africa’s food crisis as a threat to peace and security (see S/PV.5220). During the debate, it became clear that food insecurity could be both a cause and a consequence

of violent conflict and that food insecurity and intra-State conflict were closely linked.

12. Climate change is likely to reduce food production globally, with large parts of Africa and Asia suffering particular negative impacts. Although some countries in northern latitudes may theoretically benefit from climate change in the short term, the wildfires and crop failures in Australia and the Russian Federation in recent years have shown that developed and developing countries alike can be negatively affected.

13. Following the recent food crisis, social protests and unrest occurred in a number of countries and cities around the world (see A/64/350). Populations in countries in a post-conflict situation or suffering from instability can rarely afford escalating global food prices following droughts and similar events; this challenge and the fact that they have access to only a few substitutes makes them even more vulnerable to climate change impacts.

14. In addition, a number of fragile States are especially susceptible to increasing food prices owing to their dependence on food imports. In some countries on the Security Council's agenda, including Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan, nearly half or more of the labour force is employed in the agricultural sector. Major droughts, an increase in extreme weather events and a rising number of large-scale inundations causing a decrease in crop production may degrade the social-economic fabric of these and other countries and may be detrimental to peacebuilding.

15. Thus, food insecurity caused by climate change and related developmental impacts make countries more fragile and vulnerable to conflict risks, and may create a threat to international peace and security. It is necessary to consider these issues in all efforts related to conflict prevention, crisis management, peacebuilding and post-conflict stabilization.

16. Food insecurity caused by climate change raises, inter alia, the following questions:

- How could food insecurity caused by climate change be linked with or integrated in existing mechanisms for early warning and conflict prevention?
- What are the implications of the nexus between climate change and food security for United Nations peacekeeping missions and peacebuilding activities?

Further issues for discussion

17. Taking into account the arguments outlined above, a number of additional questions with respect to the security implications of climate change merit further reflection:

- In addition to sea-level rise and food insecurity, what threats to international peace and security posed by climate change need to be addressed (such as extreme weather events, impaired access to drinking water and climate-induced migration)?

- How could the Security Council and regional organizations working on peace and security best complement each other with regard to the security implications of climate change?
- What would be the appropriate mechanisms to periodically bring the security implications of climate change relevant to the work of the Security Council to its attention?
- How could the Security Council play a part in a more integrated approach to conflict prevention as foreseen in Security Council resolution 1625 (2005), in addition to placing greater emphasis on climate-related factors?
- How could other United Nations organs and agencies working on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office, the Department for Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of the United Nations Development Programme and the Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme, best integrate the security implications of climate change in their work?



Security Council

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Letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Germany, the Security Council is scheduled to hold an open debate on the subject of "Children and armed conflict" on Tuesday, 12 July 2011. In order to help steer the discussions on the subject, Germany has prepared the attached concept paper (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "Children and armed conflict".

(Signed) Peter Wittig



Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Security Council open debate on "Children and armed conflict"

12 July 2011

Concept paper

Within the context of its overall mandate to protect international peace and security, the Security Council has in the last years taken significant steps to establish a strong normative framework for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict. The appointment of Radhika Coomaraswamy to the position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism and the creation of a dedicated Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, through Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), are seen as landmark decisions in this regard.

Under Security Council resolution 1882 (2009), the Security Council expanded the gateway to the annexes of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict to include not only parties to conflict that recruit and use children, but also those parties that are responsible for the killing and maiming of children in contravention of international law, and/or rape and other forms of sexual violence committed against children, in situations of armed conflict.

The Security Council has also repeatedly expressed its readiness to adopt targeted measures against parties to conflict, which have been listed in the annexes of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict and that have consistently refused to enter into dialogue with the United Nations to end child violations.

Since the adoption of resolution 1882 (2009), notable progress has been achieved in communications between the Security Council Working Group, the Special Representative and existing Security Council Sanctions Committees and their expert groups.

In May 2010 the Special Representative briefed the Security Council Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In December 2010, this led to the listing of a number of individuals by the Sanctions Committee due to violations they had perpetrated against children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In May 2011 the Special Representative briefed the Security Council Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning the situation in Somalia and Eritrea on violations committed against children by parties to conflict in Somalia.

In its last presidential statement on children and armed conflict (S/PRST/2010/10), the Security Council expressed its intention, when establishing or reviewing the mandate of relevant Sanctions Committees, to consider provisions pertaining to parties that are in violation of applicable international law relating to the right and protection of children in armed conflict.

The innovative approach of the Security Council in dealing with the issue of children and armed conflict — through applying political pressure, the threat of targeted measures by the Security Council and the possibility for parties to conflict to be delisted if they stop violations against children and enter into action plans with the United Nations — has produced tangible results. Since 2006, thousands of children have been released from armed forces and armed groups.

However, serious challenges remain. As evidenced in the latest annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/65/820-S/2011/250), attacks against schools and hospitals in situations of armed conflict are a growing trend and a significant concern.

In many armed conflicts, schools are physically destroyed by armed actors, and students and education personnel are attacked, threatened or intimidated. Recognizing the problem, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 64/290 in 2010 entitled “The right to education in emergency situations”. The Security Council, in its latest presidential statement on children and armed conflict (S/PRST/2010/10) expressed deep concern about the growing number of attacks or threats of attacks, in contravention of applicable international law, against schools and educational facilities.

Attacks on hospitals have resulted in civilian casualties in a number of armed conflict situations. As children are most often the largest caseload of patients in hospitals, civilian casualties of attacks on hospitals invariably include children. Threats of attacks on medical personnel or infrastructure may lead to the disruption of the delivery of health services and/or the closure of hospitals, which may endanger the lives of children through the loss of life-saving medical services, such as inoculations, maternal or paediatric care.

* * *

The Security Council will hold an open debate to focus on the issue at hand. It is scheduled for 12 July 2011 and will be chaired by the Foreign Minister of Germany, Guido Westerwelle. The Secretary-General has expressed his intention to be present.

Following the recommendation of the Secretary-General to the Security Council in his latest annual report to consider expanding the listing criteria for the annexes to the annual report to also include parties that attack schools and/or hospitals, it is the intention of Germany to submit a Security Council resolution.

**Security Council**

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Portugal: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 20 May 2011 (S/2011/329), attaching a letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") dated 5 May 2011,

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, and its previous resolutions concerning the International Tribunal,

Recalling also its resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, establishing the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ("the Mechanism") and requesting the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to expeditiously complete all its remaining work no later than 31 December 2014, prepare its closure and ensure a smooth transition to the Mechanism,

Recalling further that the branch of the Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda shall commence functioning on 1 July 2012,

Taking note of the assessments by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2011/317),

Noting that, upon the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, four permanent judges will be redeployed from the Trial Chambers to the Appeals Chamber and two permanent judges will leave the International Tribunal,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President and Prosecutor of the International Tribunal about staffing, and *reaffirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously as requested in resolution 1966 (2010),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that, notwithstanding article 13, paragraph 1, and article 12 *quater*, paragraph 2 (a), of the Statute of the International Tribunal, *ad litem* judges may be eligible for election as, and may vote in the election of, the President of the International Tribunal;



2. *Decides* in this regard that, notwithstanding article 12 *quater*, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, an *ad litem* judge elected as President of the International Tribunal may exercise the same powers as a permanent judge, which will not alter his or her status or give rise to any additional allowances or benefits other than those which already exist, and will effect no changes of the current terms and conditions of service as an *ad litem* judge;

3. *Decides* that, notwithstanding article 12 *quater*, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, an *ad litem* judge elected as Vice President of the International Tribunal may act as President when required to do so by under the Statute or the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, which will not alter his or her status or give rise to any additional allowances or benefits other than those which already exist, and will effect no changes of the current terms and conditions of service as an *ad litem* judge;

4. *Decides*, in light of the exceptional circumstances, that notwithstanding article 12 *bis*, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, Judge Dennis Byron may work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation from 1 September 2011 until the completion of the case to which he is assigned; *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the case by December 2011; and *underscores* that this exceptional authorization shall not be considered as establishing a precedent. The President of the International Tribunal shall have the responsibility to ensure that this arrangement is compatible with the independence and impartiality of the judge, does not give rise to conflicts of interest and does not delay the delivery of the judgment;

5. *Reaffirms* the necessity of trial of persons indicted by the International Tribunal and reiterates its call on all States, especially the States of the Great Lakes region, to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, and in particular *calls upon* relevant States to increase their efforts to bring Felicien Kabuga, Augustin Bizimana, Protais Mpiranya and other indictees of the International Tribunal to justice;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* relevant United Nations bodies to intensify cooperation with the Secretariat and the Registrar of the International Tribunal and to take a flexible approach in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

7. *Commends* States that have accepted the relocation of acquitted persons or convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences to their territories, and *calls upon* other States in a position to do so to cooperate with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal in the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 5 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in Ethiopia's capacity as the current Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), to transmit the communiqué of the thirty-ninth extraordinary session of the IGAD Council of Ministers, held in Malabo on 28 June 2011. The extraordinary session was held to consider the security and political situation in Somalia and the Sudan and Eritrea's activities in the region. In this regard, it would be greatly appreciated if the communiqué could be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Tekeda Alemu
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 5 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of the thirty-ninth extraordinary session of the IGAD Council of Ministers on the security and political situation in Somalia and the Sudan and Eritrea's activities in the region

The thirty-ninth extraordinary meeting of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Council of Ministers was convened on the sidelines of the African Union summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, on 28 June 2011, to discuss the developments in Somalia and the Sudan and the activities of Eritrea in the region and to chart the way forward, ahead of an extraordinary IGAD summit scheduled for 4 July 2011. The Council was chaired by H.E. Halle Mariam Desalegn, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the current Chair of the IGAD Council of Ministers. In attendance were H.E. Mohamed A. Omaar, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia; H.E. Mahamoud Ali Youssouf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti; H.E. Salah Wanassy, State Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan; H.E. Richard Onyonka, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya; H.E. Amb. James Mugume, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda; and H.E. Mahboub M. Maalim, Executive Secretary of IGAD.

The meeting was also attended and briefed by H.E. Deng Alor, Minister for Regional Cooperation of the Government of Southern Sudan; H.E. Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra, Special Representative of the African Union Commission for Somalia; Hon. Kipruto arap Kirwa, IGAD Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation; H.E. Lissane Yohannes, IGAD Special Envoy to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission and H.E. Amb. Augustine Mahiga, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

After deliberating at length on the prevailing political and security situation in Somalia and the Sudan and Eritrea's activities in the region, the Council:

On Somalia:

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the Kampala Accord and urges all parties to work towards its full implementation as part of the wider programme of reconciliation and outreach; and directs the parties to the Accord to include, as an integral component, a strategy for effective implementation of the various agreements entered into by the Transitional Federal Government and other entities that are supportive and desirous of genuine peace and national reconciliation;

2. *Congratulates* the President and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Government for their efforts in breaking the political impasse, as well as the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia for their tireless efforts in the realization of the Accord;

3. *Welcomes* the nomination and confirmation by Parliament of a new Prime Minister for the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, and requests the expeditious establishment of the Cabinet as stipulated in the Kampala Accord;

4. *Expresses appreciation* to the troop-contributing countries to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), namely, Uganda and Burundi, for the sacrifices they continue to make to advance the cause of peace and stability in Somalia, calls upon them to continue supporting the Transitional Federal Government forces so as to bring the whole of Mogadishu under the control of Government forces, and urges those African countries that have pledged troops to make them available immediately;

5. *Urges* the Governments of IGAD member States, individually and collectively, to identify specific areas of support to the Transitional Federal Government and intensify their efforts in providing logistical support and advice to the Transitional Federal Government and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a forces in order to enable them to gain control of more areas;

6. *Recalls* the decisions of IGAD Heads of State and Government contained in their communiqué issued on 30 January 2011 in Addis Ababa, and calls on all parties to mobilize more resources to improve the operational capacity of AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government to enhance the ongoing coordination plan between IGAD military experts with the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM forces;

7. *Calls upon* the transitional federal institutions, as a matter of priority, to intensify their cooperation, beginning with a speedy formation of the Government followed by a collaborative implementation of the Kampala Accord, within a stipulated time frame;

8. *Calls upon* the African Union, the United Nations and members of the international community working on Somalia to relocate to Mogadishu and support the transitional federal institutions concretely to consolidate the new liberated areas and districts;

9. *Reiterates* its previous calls to the international community to scale up its efforts in humanitarian assistance to the needy women and innocent children;

On the Sudan:

10. *Congratulates* the parties to the Sudan Peace Process, who have manifested a high level of courage and commitment to engage in the negotiations, and urges them to maintain this level of commitment not only for finalizing the outstanding issues but also for the spirit of cooperation after 9 July 2011;

11. *Welcomes* the Abyei interim administration and the temporary security arrangements, and also welcomes Security Council resolution 1990 (2011), which supports the deployment of security forces to demilitarize the border areas;

12. *Also welcomes* the recent signing of the agreement on political and security principles that would pave the way for a final settlement in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, congratulates the parties on reaching an agreement on the general principles for the cessation of hostilities, and urges them to uphold the agreement;

13. *Welcomes and acknowledges* the intensive engagement of the parties as affirmed above and the firm engagement and determination of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel under the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki and members of the Panel; President Pierre Buoyoya and President Abubaker Abdulsalam, and commends the efforts of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi for his continued and unstinting support for the negotiations, as IGAD Chairman, in facilitating the negotiations;

14. *Commends* the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and IGAD at the highest level and their representations on the ground, who have set the example for the cooperation and integration of continental and subregional organizations and the African Economic Community for not only rendering support to the Joint Secretarial Committee of the two parties, as per the conclusions of the Mekelle Memorandum of Understanding, but also and significantly for the funding it made available for the negotiations that have taken place since February 2011;

15. *Calls upon* the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to further continue its engagement with the parties and, to this end, IGAD has, with the recommendation of the African Economic Community and the support of the Government of the Sudan, the Government of Southern Sudan and the donors that have been supporting the African Economic Community accepted a new arrangement that would allow channelling of funds and necessary support after 9 July 2011;

16. *Recalls* the previous decision of the Summit, that called on the international community to take all necessary measures to ensure the creation of two viable States, including cancellation of debts;

17. *Expresses* gratitude and appreciation to the Federal Democratic Government of Ethiopia, which supported the negotiations, and the IGAD Secretariat, which supported the organization of the negotiations in collaboration with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel;

On the State of Eritrea:

18. *Strongly condemns* the activities of the State of Eritrea, which has taken an active part in destabilizing the region by supporting extremist and other subversive elements;

19. *Calls* on the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the regime in Asmara desists from its destabilization activities in the Horn of Africa;

20. *Calls* on the African Union and the Security Council to fully implement the existing sanctions and impose additional sanctions selectively on the Eritrean regime, especially on those economic and mining sectors that the regime draws on, including the Eritrean diaspora, as well as to ensure compliance with previous decisions of the United Nations;

21. *Decides* to remain seized of the matters.

Done in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, on 28 June 2011



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Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session**

Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia
and related intolerance**

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

**Letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of
Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 1 May to 1 June 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Garen Nazarian
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011

No.	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Chinari	02.05.11 19.15	SVD	4
2.	Berdavan	02.05.11 16.15	SVD	4
3.	Berdavan	02.05.11 22.10	AK	30
4.	Shavarshavan	02.05.11 23.45	AK	1
5.	Paravaqar	02.05.11 23.30	AK	3
6.	Berdavan	03.05.11 12.50	AK	5
7.	Qioroghlu-Dagh	05.05.11 00.30	SVD	2
8.	N. Karmirakhbyur	04.05.11 10.45	AK	6
9.	N. Karmirakhbyur	04.05.11 11.05	SVD	1
10.	N. Karmirakhbyur	04.05.11 11.45	SVD	4
11.	Aygepar	05.05.11 01.05	AK	12
12.	Berqaber	04.05.11 16.35	AK PK	20 5
13.	Berdavan	04.05.11 15.15	AK PK SVD	20 20 15
14.	Berdavan	04.05.11 16.20	AK PK SVD	30 20 15
15.	Berdavan	04.05.11 16.35	SVD	1
16.	Berdavan	04.05.11 21.45	PK	30
17.	N. Karmirakhbyur	05.05.11 15.20	AK	5

No.	Direction	Date time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
18.	Voskevan	06.05.11 03.35	AK	3
19.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 12.40	AK	1
20.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 19.10	AK	3
21.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 23.10	AK	2
22.	Bardzruni	06.05.11 14.20	SVD PK	7 15
23.	Movses	07.05.11 17.50	PK	17
24.	Movses	07.05.11 19.00	PK	30
25.	Berqaber	07.05.11 16.40	SVD	2
26.	Sevakavan	07.05.11 11.15	PK	15
27.	Sevakavan	07.05.11 11.45	PK	20
28.	Movses	08.05.11 10.45	AK	25
29.	Marigyukh	08.05.11 17.15	AK	20
30.	Voskepar	08.05.11 17.30	AK	8
31.	Arcvaberd	09.05.11 10.00	SVD	2
32.	Chinari	10.05.11 11.15	machine gun 12.7 mm	8
33.	Movses	10.05.11 12.00	AK	3
34.	Vazashen	10.05.11 16.35	PK	30
35.	Chinari	11.05.11 16.15	AK	20
36.	Movses	11.05.11 09.30	AK	2
37.	Aygepar	11.05.11 19.25	SVD	1

No.	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
18.	Voskevan	06.05.11 03.35	AK	3
19.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 12.40	AK	1
20.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 19.10	AK	3
21.	N. Karmirakhbyur	06.05.11 23.10	AK	2
22.	Bardzruni	06.05.11 14.20	SVD PK	7 15
23.	Movses	07.05.11 17.50	PK	17
24.	Movses	07.05.11 19.00	PK	30
25.	Berqaber	07.05.11 16.40	SVD	2
26.	Sevakavan	07.05.11 11.15	PK	15
27.	Sevakavan	07.05.11 11.45	PK	20
28.	Movses	08.05.11 10.45	AK	25
29.	Marigyukh	08.05.11 17.15	AK	20
30.	Voskepar	08.05.11 17.30	AK	8
31.	Arevaberd	09.05.11 10.00	SVD	2
32.	Chinari	10.05.11 11.15	machine gun 12.7 mm	8
33.	Movses	10.05.11 12.00	AK	3
34.	Vazashen	10.05.11 16.35	PK	30
35.	Chinari	11.05.11 16.15	AK	20
36.	Movses	11.05.11 09.30	AK	2
37.	Aygepar	11.05.11 19.25	SVD	1

No.	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
38.	N. Karmirakhbyur	11.05.11 20.00	AK	10
39.	N. Karmirakhbyur	11.05.11 20.30	SVD	1
40.	Tigranashen	11.05.11 10.40	AK	4
41.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 00.10	AK	5
42.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 00.35	PK	20
43.	Arevaberd	12.05.11 20.15	SVD	13
44.	N. Karmirakhbyur	12.05.11 21.25	AK	15
45.	N. Karmirakhbyur	12.05.11 21.40	AK	20
46.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 07.45	AK	20
47.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 08.15	AK	10
48.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 09.10	PK	10
49.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 11.25	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	5
50.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 11.46	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	3
51.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 11.58	PK	6
52.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 12.25	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	3
53.	Tigranashen	12.05.11 12.27	machine gun 12.7 mm	9
54.	Chinari	13.05.11 09.30	PK	20
55.	Chinari	13.05.11 09.30	PK	20
56.	Barekamavan	14.05.11 00.05	RPK	7
57.	Dovegh	14.05.11 00.05	AK	9
58.	Movses	14.05.11 10.45	AK	22

No	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
59.	Movses	14.05.11 14.40	AK	2
60.	Aygepar	15.05.11 03.30	AK	50
61.	Vazashen	14.05.11 22.30	AK	3
62.	Vazashen	14.05.11 22.35	SVD	5
63.	Sevakavan	14.05.11 12.05	SVD	2
64.	Bardzruni	14.05.11 15.00	SVD AK	20 20
65.	Khndzorut	15.05.11 19.05	AK	15
66.	N. Karmirakhbyur	16.05.11 11.50	AK	10
67.	Aygepar	16.05.11 13.05	AK	1
68.	Aygepar	16.05.11 18.50	SVD	2
69.	Vazashen	16.05.11 19.30	SVD AK	10 5
70.	Vazashen	16.05.11 19.30	SVD AK	10 50
71.	Sevakavan	16.05.11 12.30	sniper weapon 12.7 mm PK	6 10
72.	Sevakavan	16.05.11 12.45	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	2
73.	Khndzorut	16.05.11 19.45	AK	2
74.	Khndzorut	16.05.11 19.45	AK	2
75.	Khndzorut	16.05.11 21.45	AK SVD	30 4
76.	Bardzruni	16.05.11 23.10	PK sniper weapon 12.7 mm	24 3
77.	Koti	18.05.11 03.30	AK	5
78.	Eraskh	17.05.11 11.55-12.00	sniper weapon 12.7 mm PK	14 20
79.	Khndzorut	17.05.11 09.30	AK	5

No.	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
80.	Nazinkhanyal	18.05.11 11.00	PK	22
81.	Berqaber	18.05.11 17.05	PK SVD	50 20
82.	Koti	18.05.11 19.55	AK	3
83.	Vahan	19.05.11 20.50	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	2
84.	Movses	19.05.11 15.30	AK PK	15 8
85.	Yanshagk	20.05.11 16.45	sniper weapon 12.7 mm	3
86.	Chinari	20.05.11 19.45	AK	3
87.	Vazashen	20.05.11 21.00	AK	3
88.	Vazashen	20.05.11 21.50	AK	5
89.	Aygepar	20.05.11 10.25	AK	3
90.	Berdavan	20.05.11 20.40	SVD	2
91.	Agarak	20.05.11 16.10	machine gun 12.7 mm	25
92.	Chinari	21.05.11 13.15	SVD	23
93.	Movses	21.05.11 11.50	SVD	3
94.	Vazashen	21.05.11 10.30	AK	8
95.	N. Karmir	22.05.11 19.05	AK	8
96.	Khndzorut	22.05.11 20.15	AK	5
97.	Chinari	23.05.11 18.00	AK	5
98.	Chinari	23.05.11 19.30	AK ei,	15 15
99.	Aygepar	23.05.11 11.30	AK	2
100.	N. Karmir	23.05.11 18.10	AK	3

No	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
101.	N. Karmir	23.05.11 18.50	AK	10
102.	Aygepar	23.05.11 19.35	AK	1
103.	Aygepar	24.05.11 13.40	AK	1
104.	Aygepar	25.05.11 10.30	PK	1
105.	Aygepar	25.05.11 13.25	AK	2
106.	Aygepar	25.05.11 22.40	AK	4
107.	Martiros	25.05.11 18.35	AK	2
108.	Khndzorut	25.05.11 22.50	AK	2
109.	Vahan	26.05.11 11.30	PK AK	25 25
110.	Aygedzor	26.05.11 17.40	PK	30
111.	Vazashen	26.05.11 21.25	AK	30
112.	Khndzorut	26.05.11 21.25	AK	2
113.	Khndzorut	26.05.11 23.00	PK	6
114.	Barckamavan	27.05.11 18.25	machine gun 12.7 mm	2
115.	Baganis	27.05.11 23.50	AK	10
116.	Barckamavan	29.05.11 21.45	SVD	3
117.	Barckamavan	29.05.11 22.25	SVD	3
118.	Barckamavan	29.05.11 22.45	SVD	3
119.	Vazashen	30.05.11 19.30	AK	15
120.	Baganis	30.05.11 18.40	AK	2
121.	Eraskhavan	30.05.11 17.10	AK	1

No	Direction	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
122.	Khndzorut	30.05.11 22.50	AK	1
123.	Khndzorut	30.05.11 23.00	AK	1
124.	Sevakavan	31.05.11 21.05	AK	15

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011:

Number of violations — 124

Shots — about 1,499

PK ~ (278), RPK ~ (7), SVD — (207), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (27), machine gun 12.7 mm — (44), AK ~ (726).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011:

Number of violations — 1,395

Shots — about 5,844

SPG-17 — (9), PK ~ (1,100), RPK ~ (150), sniper weapon Istigal 14.5 mm — (5), SVD — (885), machine gun 12.7 mm ~ (199), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (22), UTYOS-12.7 mm ~ (98), AK ~ (3,385).

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Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan*Summary*

The present report has been prepared within the framework of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). It is the fourth report on the situation of children and armed conflict in the Sudan to be submitted to the Council and its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, covering the period from January 2009 to February 2011. The report follows my third report (S/2009/84) and the subsequent conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2009/5).

The report notes advancements made during the reporting period by national authorities in addressing grave violations against children, through strengthened legislative frameworks and other practical measures for child protection. Moreover, some progress has been made in the dialogue and the signing of action plans with the State and non-State parties to the conflict, and in the release of children.

However, the report shows the continued presence of children in the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), its associated forces, Sudanese police forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), as well as several armed groups in Darfur, and the perpetration of other grave violations against children in the Sudan. Of particular concern are the killing and maiming of children, and sexual violence against children. The report emphasizes the priority of combating impunity for all grave violations and outlines response efforts undertaken by national and international actors to address those violations.

Reporting on violations continued to be significantly hampered by insecurity and lack of access to non-Government-controlled areas, as well as by Government restrictions, in particular in Darfur and the transitional areas. Difficulty in recording new splinter groups, unclear chains of command, extremely mobile groups and renewed clashes between Government forces and armed groups also contributed to the creation of a challenging monitoring and reporting environment.

Finally, the report contains a series of recommendations aimed at ensuring strengthened action for the protection of children in the Sudan.



I. Introduction

1. The present report, prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), covers the period from January 2009 to February 2011. It is the fourth report on children and armed conflict in the Sudan to be submitted to the Security Council and its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The report focuses on grave violations perpetrated against children and progress made in ending such violations, in follow-up to the recommendations contained in my previous relevant reports (S/2007/400, S/2008/532 and S/2009/84), as well as to the conclusions of the Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2007/16, S/AC.51/2008/15 and S/AC.51/2009/5).

II. Political and security developments

2. During the reporting period, the political landscape in the Sudan was dominated by preparations for national and State-level elections in April 2010, as well as by preparations for the referendum on the self-determination for Southern Sudan in January 2011, and discussions on the completion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the status of Abyei and post-Agreement arrangements.
3. Omar Al-Bashir was elected President of the Republic during the April 2010 national elections, and Salva Kiir Mayardit was elected President of the Government of Southern Sudan. Elections in Southern Kordofan State were delayed, owing to disagreements over the census results and constituency delimitation.
4. On 9 January 2011, voting took place in the referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan. More than 98 per cent of voters were in favour of separation. The results were immediately accepted by the National Congress Party (NCP) and were later endorsed by the national legislature. Negotiations on outstanding matters relating to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and post-Agreement arrangements were ongoing.
5. While the Comprehensive Peace Agreement also required a referendum to determine the status of the contested Abyei Area, the referendum did not take place, owing to disagreements over the eligibility requirements for the vote. Serious clashes occurred in Abyei in January 2011, following which provisional agreements were reached between the parties.
6. During the reporting period, the security situation in Southern Sudan was characterized by localized violence, often involving large numbers of civilian casualties. In particular, disputes over the April 2010 electoral outcomes in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States led to armed conflicts involving rebel militia leaders and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). During February 2011, heavy fighting took place between General George Athor and SPLA in the area between Jonglei and Upper Nile States, leading to hundreds of casualties and the displacement of tens of thousands.
7. Operating from bases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continued to threaten civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons, in Western Equatoria State. During the reporting period, the United Nations has recorded at least 26 attacks in Southern Sudan, during which 47 children were killed, 26 wounded and

286 abducted. More than 170 children have been reported missing following attacks in the States of Greater Equatoria.

8. In Darfur, progress was made in the negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement under the auspices of the Joint Chief Mediator and the Government of Qatar. Nevertheless, hostilities continued between the Sudanese Government and the armed movements in some parts of Darfur. Other major armed movements, namely Sudan Liberation Army (SLA)-Abdul Wahid and SLA-Minni Minawi, did not participate in negotiations with the Government and engaged in sporadic fighting with Government forces. With a view to increasing the inclusiveness of the peace process and enhancing the outcome of the Doha negotiations, preparations were undertaken by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for a Darfur-based political process.

9. The security situation in Darfur was characterized by periods of fragile calm and some incidents of armed violence involving the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and several rebel groups, as well as intercommunal conflict. Overall, the rate of intercommunal conflict dropped during the reporting period, owing in part to reconciliation efforts by the Government, local actors and UNAMID. In February 2011, Minni Minawi announced that his movement had withdrawn from the Darfur Peace Agreement, following which a significant increase in fighting between SLA-Minni Minawi and SAF took place in Northern and Southern Darfur. Other clashes occurred between SAF and both the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and SLA-Abdul Wahid forces in Western and Northern Darfur during the reporting period, with significant casualties and displacement.

III. Grave violations against children

A. Recruitment and use of children in armed forces and groups

Southern Sudan

10. A total of 328 children (all boys) were confirmed to have been recruited by SPLA during the reporting period. This represents an increase in the recruitment of children by SPLA compared with the previous reporting period, although a larger number of children were also released during this time. Most cases were recorded in Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Central Equatoria States. In January and February 2011 alone, 20 boys were seen on various occasions in SPLA convoys, protecting high-ranking SPLA officials, wearing SPLA uniforms and/or in possession of weapons in Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States.

11. Reports were also received of children associated with SPLA in Wunyik, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State; Duar, Unity State; and Mapel, Western Bahr el Ghazal State. In April 2009, SPLA provided to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission a list of 73 children associated with its forces in Wunyik. These children were also attending a school run by SPLA within the camp. A separate joint verification mission conducted in Unity State in August 2009 revealed that some children who had been demobilized and reunited with their families in Warrap State

had rejoined their former units in Unity State. Children separated from SPLA have been documented as returning to SPLA barracks for food and shelter.

12. New cases of child recruitment by other security forces in Southern Sudan have also been documented. The Joint Integrated Units, created under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and composed of SPLA and SAF elements, were documented as having recruited 25 boys in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, in April 2010. It has been difficult for the United Nations to gain access to Joint Integrated Unit camps for advocacy and verification without an existing agreement.

13. Separately, in the first two months of 2011, four cases of children serving with the Southern Sudan Police Service were registered. The actual number of children associated with the Service is estimated to be higher, given the large-scale police recruitment campaign during the run-up to the referendum. An equally worrisome phenomenon is the recruitment during 2010 of children by the Southern Sudan Wildlife Service, which has reportedly provided children with uniforms and guns. Attempts to separate and reintegrate these children were stalled, as the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission did not recognize them as eligible disarmament, demobilization and reintegration participants.

14. An armed community self-defence group known as "home guards" or "arrow boys" was established in Western Equatoria State to fight against LRA. The United Nations has strongly advocated Government verification of the presence of children in this group. The State Governor has repeatedly given assurance that no children are in this group and that the United Nations may verify this. No United Nations assessment has been conducted to date.

The Three transitional Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei ("Three Areas")

15. The recruitment and use of children by SPLA was verified in the Three Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States) during the reporting period. For example, in November 2010 eight boys were confirmed to have been recruited in Jaw, Southern Kordofan. In Abyei, the use of 19 children was reported in 10 separate incidents; in January 2011, for example, 6 boys in uniform were observed with SPLA troops near Agok, in the south of Abyei, by the United Nations. Separately, an estimated 800 children were observed at the SPLA division headquarters in Samari, Blue Nile State, during a mission to the Area conducted in March 2009 by the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), SPLA and SAF. An additional 31 children were also verified as having been re-recruited by SPLA in Blue Nile State.

16. Since early 2011, children have been repeatedly observed in Misseriya and Dinka Ngok armed groups, in particular in villages north and east of Abyei town. The United Nations observed at least four armed boys with an armed Misseriya group in February 2011, and six boys were observed with an armed group in a Dinka Ngok village north of Abyei town in January 2011.

Darfur

17. During the reporting period, a total of 501 children (380 in 2009, 115 in 2010 and 6 in January-February 2011), including 6 girls, were verified as being associated

with at least 10 armed forces and armed groups in Darfur. The decrease may be attributed in part to ongoing intense advocacy with the armed forces and armed groups to raise awareness, resulting in commitments to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Since 2009, armed groups have registered more than 1,000 children with the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for reintegration. Meanwhile, monitoring of the recruitment of and association with children continued to be seriously hampered by difficulties related to security, access to non-Government-controlled areas and movement restrictions imposed by the Government. In addition, the difficulty of keeping track of new splinter groups, unclear lines of command and frequent movement by such groups, as well as renewed clashes between Government forces and armed groups, especially in the last quarter of 2010, have contributed to lower reporting.

18. Children were confirmed to have been recruited by the following armed forces and armed groups: the Border Intelligence Forces, the Central Reserve Police, police forces, pro-Government militias, Chadian armed opposition groups, community policing forces, the Armed Movement of Liberals and Reform, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the People's Defence Forces, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA)-Abu Gasim, SLA-Abdul Wahid, SLA-Historical Leadership, SLA-Minni Minawi, SAF and others.

19. A sample of verified cases below illustrates the pattern of the association of children with parties to the conflict:

(a) On 21 February 2009, 20 boys between the ages of 12 and 17, wearing uniforms, bearing arms and affiliated with the Union des Forces pour le Changement et la Démocratie faction of the Chadian opposition groups, were observed in Habila town, Western Darfur;

(b) On 22 and 23 July 2010, six boys between the ages of 13 and 17, associated with SLA-Historical Leadership, were observed carrying weapons in eastern Jebel Marra (Southern Darfur);

(c) On 11 August 2010, six boys between the ages of 15 and 17, were observed in El Geneina, Western Darfur, with two adult SAF soldiers in an SAF Land Cruiser pick-up;

(d) On 13 October 2010, two boys estimated to be about 10 years old who were carrying automatic rifles were observed during a mission in Kidingeer, Southern Darfur. It was later confirmed that they belonged to the People's Defence Force.

20. Cases of the re-recruitment of children in Darfur were also reported. For example, one boy who had participated in the JEM attacks in Omdurman in May 2008, and who had been subsequently demobilized and reunited with his family, was re-recruited by JEM in Northern Darfur in February 2009. Another boy who had also participated in the Omdurman attacks and had escaped during fighting confirmed that he had been re-recruited by JEM in February 2009 in Western Darfur.

Release of children associated with armed forces and groups

Southern Sudan

21. Of the 328 children verified by the United Nations to be associated with SPLA, 277 boys were released (59 in 2009, 210 in 2010 and 8 in 2011). In Unity State, 89 of these children, associated with SPLA division 4, at Pakur and Buoth in Duar, were released in April 2010. In division 5, Mapel, 50 children were released in July 2010. In November 2010, a total of 26 children were registered and released from Wunyik, and the final group of 8 boys from SPLA division 5, Mapel, were also released, all with the support of the SPLA child protection unit.

Three Areas

22. Following consistent advocacy efforts by the United Nations, the first demobilization of 88 children from SPLA in Kurmuk, Blue Nile State, was carried out on 14 May 2009. This was followed by the demobilization of an additional 140 children on 30 December 2010, out of an initial list of 220 children shared by SPLA. A further 190 children were demobilized in Kurmuk on 20 April 2011. All children were reunited with their families. SPLA announced that this was the last group of children associated with its forces in Kurmuk.

Darfur

23. From February 2009 to February 2011, the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, with the support of the United Nations, registered 1,041 former child soldiers in Darfur. A verification exercise had thus far resulted in the removal of 97 individuals from this list in Western Darfur, and had confirmed 860 children as eligible for reintegration programmes from the following armed groups: the People's Forces for Rights and Democracy Movement (117 children), JEM-Peace Wing (36 children), SLA-Peace Wing (324 children), SLA-Free Will (173 children) and SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) (210 children). In addition, in January 2011 SLA-Free Will and SLA-Abu Gasim jointly presented a list of 84 children (44 from SLA-Free Will and 40 from SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim)) in Northern Darfur to the Commission as part of the implementation of their action plans to end the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

B. Killing and maiming of children

Southern Sudan

24. During the reporting period, an upsurge in conflict over land and cattle grazing among Murle, Lou Nuer and Dinka tribes in Jonglei and the Equatorias was of particular concern. During 2009, a number of incidents involving at least 2,500 victims, most of them women and children, occurred in Jonglei State. In one incident on 24 April 2009, 50 children, including 22 girls, some as young as 5, drowned in the Akobo River while attempting to escape the gunfire of armed Murle elements. The attackers fired indiscriminately on the civilian population after blocking escape routes. Separately, on 16 December 2009, in a Nuer cattle camp in Warrap State, assailants said to be from the Dinka tribe looted 313 cattle; the counter-attacks by Nuer tribe members claimed 97 civilian victims, among them three children who were killed and six who were injured.

25. In February 2009 in Malakal, clashes between the SPLA and SAF elements of the Joint Integrated Unit, triggered by the arrival of Major General Gabriel Tanginya of SAF, resulted in the deaths of 27 civilians, including four children, and the injury of 63 others, including five children.

26. In December 2010, SAF helicopter gunships shelled the area surrounding the Kiir River in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. This incident resulted in 22 casualties, including one child. A joint monitoring team comprising representatives of SAF, SPLA and UNMIS found SAF responsible.

27. The community disarmament exercises of SPLA; aimed at collecting weapons from the civilian population, have resulted in the death, physical abuse and ill treatment of children. Verification missions conducted by the United Nations to two cattle camps in Rumbek East County, Lakes State, revealed that SPLA had surrounded the camps on the nights of 17 and 19 October and severely beaten youths with whips, ropes and canes in order to force them to give up their arms. In one of the camps, approximately 250 children between the ages of 10 and 17 were separated and intimidated, and some were beaten to compel them to disclose information. Separately, three girls aged 5 to 15 were killed by SPLA soldiers during disarmament exercises in Panyijar County, Unity State. Forced disarmament was confirmed in four cattle camps.

28. LRA attacks during the reporting period resulted in the confirmed killing of 47 children and wounding of 26 children. For example, in October 2009 two boys abducted by LRA were killed and their bodies found in Gangura Payam, Western Equatoria State. In April 2010, three children were severely maimed by LRA as a result of an attack in Bazande village, Western Equatoria State. Two of the three children later died from their injuries. In December 2010, a 17-year-old Sudanese girl and her 2-year-old son escaped from LRA in the Central African Republic during crossfire between LRA and the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). She suffered serious injury and later died. Her son survived the attack.

Three Areas

29. In Southern Kordofan, children were killed as a result of a long-standing conflict between the Ajang Nuba tribe in Abu Junuk and the Misseriya tribe in neighbouring Al Sonut over land ownership and access to water. In an incident on 20 May 2009, a group of some 400 armed Ajang Nuba men attacked a group of Misseriya boys and men from Al Sonut who had brought their cattle to water at Dabut Beni Said. It was alleged that the Ajang Nuba attackers included both civilians and SPLA elements who were on leave. According to information provided by State authorities, 20 of the 25 Misseriya killed were boys between the ages of 12 and 17. In Abyei, seven children suffered injuries in separate incidents after handling unexploded ordnance.

Darfur

30. During the reporting period, 27 children were killed and 36 others maimed in Darfur; however, the exact number of child casualties resulting from Government aerial attacks, ground fighting between armed groups or ethnic clashes is unknown, owing to security restrictions and limited access to affected areas, as well as the displacement of population. Although most cases were attributed to pro-Government militias and Government forces, actual responsibility remains difficult to establish.

31. Although the number of mine and unexploded-ordnance casualties in Northern Sudan increased significantly from 60 in 2009 to 118 as of October 2010, there was a decrease in the number of child victims. In 2009, 12 children were killed and 26 maimed in Darfur in a total of 48 incidents related to unexploded ordnance while in 2010 6 children were killed and 14 maimed in a total of 32 incidents. All victims were boys.

C. Rape and other sexual violence against children

Southern Sudan

32. A development of concern is the apparent increase in the number of reported cases of sexual violence against and rape of girls by SPLA. Twenty-seven girls were sexually harassed or abused by SPLA in separate incidents, mainly in the Great Upper Nile region during operations against renegade SPLA elements. Between 28 February and 3 March 2010, 10 girls were sexually assaulted and/or raped by SPLA soldiers during armed clashes between SPLA and communities in Palal and Tonj in Warrap State.

33. Twelve abductee girls who had been separated from LRA through UPDF-SPLA military operations in Western Equatoria State in 2009 returned either pregnant or with babies born during their captivity. In 2010, two abductee girls, aged 13 and 15, who had escaped LRA reported that they had been raped by LRA fighters in Ezo, Western Equatoria State, when their village was attacked.

Three Areas

34. In Blue Nile State, two young women and a 17-year-old girl were attacked and allegedly raped by three uniformed and armed SPLA soldiers in December 2009. The 17-year-old victim was abducted, and her whereabouts are unknown. Subsequently, one of the soldiers was captured by community members, beaten and taken to the police. No official complaint was filed concerning the rape or the abduction. Local community leaders tried to resolve their concerns directly with SPLA commanders, but SPLA took no disciplinary action against the soldier.

35. Monitoring cases of sexual violence in Southern Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile States remains a challenge as the majority of violations are often not reported to law enforcement or judicial authorities. However, according to the Commissioner of El Buram locality in Southern Kordofan State, local communities are increasingly bringing to their attention cases of sexual violence against and harassment of women and young girls by Sudanese Armed Forces soldiers; the United Nations has not been able to verify this information to date.

Darfur

36. During the reporting period, 52 allegations of sexual violence were received by the United Nations, of which 49 cases were verified and reported to the Sudanese police. Despite frequent allegations, the monitoring and reporting of the rape of and sexual violence against children remain a challenge, and there continues to be underreporting owing to fear of retribution and stigmatization. Rape cases that are documented are often allegedly committed by men in uniform and attributed to military and police personnel, factions of armed groups and militia members. Victims and witnesses, however, often provide little information about the identity of the alleged perpetrators, and uniforms alone do not always reliably substantiate affiliation.

37. The cases reported in 2010 include:

(a) A 5-year-old girl allegedly raped on 23 March 2010 by a soldier of the Central Reserve Police in El Fasher, Northern Darfur. Judicial proceedings were initiated with the support of the United Nations, and follow-up with the victim was undertaken by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The El Fasher court released the alleged perpetrator owing to a lack of sufficient proof associating the accused with the incident, and the case was closed;

(b) A 15-year-old girl allegedly raped at gunpoint on 2 December 2010 near a camp for internally displaced persons in Northern Darfur by an SLA-Minni Minawi soldier while two other soldiers restrained her. One of the alleged perpetrators was later arrested and the case referred to the family and child protection unit of the Sudanese police. At the time of reporting, an investigation was ongoing.

38. In areas under the control or influence of armed groups, the lack of capacity of the Sudanese police to investigate cases of sexual violence constitutes a significant challenge. Limited expertise and equipment and the absence of female police officers in some police stations also hamper efforts to assist victims. While some victims receive basic post-rape care, psychosocial support or counselling services are still not provided or not available in most areas.

D. Abduction of children

Southern Sudan

39. During the reporting period, the United Nations verified the abduction of 103 boys and 40 girls in Southern Sudan. Unverified information concerning some 340 child abductions was also received. These cases of child abduction continued to occur in the context of cattle-raiding between and within ethnic communities in Jonglei and the Equatorias; many of the abductions were believed to have been carried out by the Murle tribe, which has not been disarmed by SPLA. However, the identity of perpetrators is difficult to ascertain, and abductions are not exclusive to the Murle. There has been minimal progress in securing the release of these children, which has been increasingly linked to the outcome of political negotiations between the groups.

40. In 2009, 107 children, including 43 girls, were abducted by LRA. In addition, 177 children were reportedly missing following LRA attacks on States of Greater

Equatoria. In 2010, 54 children, including 15 girls, were abducted by LRA. To date in 2011, the LRA has reportedly abducted eight children; five of these abductions (of three boys and two girls) have been confirmed.

Release of abducted children in Southern Sudan

41. In one case in April 2009, 26 children between the ages of 2 and 10 were abducted by the Murle tribe in Jonglei State. Among the group were nine children from the Anyuak tribe in Gambella, Ethiopia. These children were rescued by the Southern Sudan Police Service and repatriated to Gambella, but they were forcibly abducted again by cattle raiders roaming the border between Southern Sudan and Ethiopia. Separately, five Murle children who had been abducted by the Lou Nuer of Akobo late in 2009 were released on January 2010, and were reunited with their families in Pibor County, Jonglei State.

42. Following a peace conference between the Anyuak and Murle communities in Pochalla County, Jonglei State, early in 2009, it was agreed that both communities would return all abducted children. With the support of the Southern Sudan Police Service, a search campaign for abducted children was organized in July 2009 in Pibor County; eight boys and four girls between the ages of 2 and 10 were rescued. The search also led to the arrest and detention of nine suspected abductors, who were tried by the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Legal Affairs and found guilty.

43. From January 2009 to February 2011, 187 children were released from LRA, many as a result of UPDF-SPLA operations. This included 124 Sudanese (46 girls and 78 boys), 55 Congolese (27 girls and 28 boys), 6 Ugandans (4 boys and 1 girl) and 2 children from the Central African Republic. One Sudanese girl died during a military operation. Two Sudanese girls, 11 Congolese girls and 5 Congolese boys have been reunited with their families; the remaining children await reunification. Twelve Sudanese children were also released through UPDF operations in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and were repatriated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

44. Interviews with 31 boys and 15 girls who had escaped from LRA revealed that boys were generally used as porters and sometimes as spies. Many had allegedly been promised military training if they would remain with LRA. Girls were often used for domestic tasks and as sex slaves by LRA combatants.

Darfur

45. Within the three States of Darfur, allegations of the abduction of children have declined substantially, with fewer cases documented during the reporting period. However, there have been allegations of the cross-border forced recruitment of children by armed groups, including Chadian armed opposition groups and JEM, and by unidentified armed men crossing into Chad and Darfur. The United Nations has also documented recent cases of abduction in non-border regions of Darfur, including that of a girl in Northern Darfur and of three boys in Southern Darfur.

E. Denial of humanitarian access

Southern Sudan

46. Humanitarian actors had largely unrestricted access throughout the reporting period, with the exception of a few isolated incidents. However, access in Western Equatoria State was reduced owing to the prevailing insecurity related to repeated attacks by LRA.

47. The situation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal became increasingly unstable during the reporting period, and access for humanitarian actors was accordingly limited. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also reported limited access in parts of Jonglei State, especially Pibor and Khorfulus counties, as well as in Fashoda and Sobot in Upper Nile State, and in parts of Unity State.

Three Areas

48. Access to the northern part of the former western Kordofan continued to be difficult for UNMIS owing to restrictions by SAF and the National Intelligence and Security Service, which claimed that it was outside the ceasefire zone and therefore outside the Mission's mandate. In Abyei, following the ruling of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, there was little improvement in the provision of basic services in the northern part of the Area. This situation, combined with growing tension in Misseriya seasonal settlements, has hampered the delivery of assistance and access to children. Road transport south to Abyei from the north has also been subject to increased blockades and looting and to multiple checkpoints.

Darfur

49. Gaining access to many areas across Darfur remained difficult or impossible for humanitarian actors. Fighting early in 2010 between armed groups and Government forces in Jebel Marra contributed to the displacement of some 100,000 civilians, including children, and led to the suspension of humanitarian activities in February 2010, although partial access was allowed in August and September 2010.

50. The expulsion of 13 international non-governmental organizations and 3 local non-governmental organizations by the Government in 2009 had a significant impact on the delivery of essential humanitarian assistance for children, especially in remote areas of Darfur. Issues relating to access and security in Darfur have been discussed at monthly meetings of the High-level Committee co-chaired by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs.

51. Meanwhile, on 18 March 2011, the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur was granted access to the area of Jebel Marra, accompanied by a team including UNICEF. The Special Representative visited the localities of Jawa and Fanga Suk, and appealed to the parties to the conflict to end the fighting and allow safe and free access for aid agencies and other humanitarian actors.

F. Attacks against schools and hospitals

Southern Sudan

52. Some examples of attacks against schools and hospitals include:

(a) On 28 December 2009, a 16-year-old male student was shot and killed when the Government of Southern Sudan anti-riot police fired inside a school in Central Equatoria State on protesters demonstrating against the non-payment of teachers;

(b) On 2 March 2010, SPLA reinforcements were sent to a site of ongoing fighting between SPLA and young cattle-keepers in Toc, Tonj East County, Warrap State. This engagement resulted in the destruction of infrastructure, including four schools and one health centre. Schools were set on fire in Palal, Paquet and Akier in Warrap State, which destroyed the buildings and school supplies;

(c) In October 2010, SPLA occupied Wunalem and Alem basic schools in Jonglei State during fighting that had erupted between SPLA and a renegade commander. Despite United Nations advocacy, the two schools were still being occupied by SPLA forces;

(d) On 16 May 2010, LRA attacked a health centre in Nabaaria village, Tambura, Western Equatoria State, and looted medicine.

Three Areas

53. In Southern Kordofan, it was confirmed that on 24 December 2010 SAF had occupied two primary schools, one health centre and one medical guesthouse in Toroji village. In El Buram town, Southern Kordofan, SAF continued to occupy one primary school and to maintain a permanent security presence, despite the fact that pupils were attending class in the vicinity. During clashes in Abyei late in February 2011, two schools in the vicinity of fighting were destroyed, although the perpetrators were not identified.

Darfur

54. Sixteen incidents of attacks on schools and hospitals were recorded during the reporting period. Examples include:

(a) On 20 October 2009, the United Nations confirmed the burning of a clinic during an SAF attack on Mawo village, Northern Darfur State, an area with a suspected SLA-Abdul Wahid presence;

(b) On 7 June, 23 July and 9 August 2010, respectively, two clinics and Alsalam Basic School H, all located in Kalma camp for internally displaced persons (Southern Darfur), were burned by unknown perpetrators. These incidents occurred in the context of violence in the camp following a political disagreement between SLA-Abdul Wahid factions regarding accession to the Darfur Peace Agreement, and subsequent interventions by the Government of the Sudan within the camp;

(c) On 2 September 2010, four children died during an attack by militias on a school in Tawila, Northern Darfur, where they had sought refuge.

IV. Follow-up to the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and recommendations of the Secretary-General

A. Monitoring and reporting of violations against children in the Sudan

55. The United Nations-Government Coordination Mechanism for Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan was established in 2008 to initiate dialogue and address the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan. Although this forum did not formally meet during 2010 owing to logistical reasons and the elections, which delayed the appointment of key Government counterparts, informal exchanges between the Government and the United Nations country task force for the monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children continued throughout 2010, and it is expected that formal meetings will take place in 2011.

B. Dialogue and action plans with parties to the conflict

Southern Sudan

56. On 20 November 2009, my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict witnessed the signing of the action plan by SPLA to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The action plan articulates modalities for the verification and release of children associated with SPLA, as well as awareness-raising and capacity-building activities. While the action plan lapsed on 20 November 2010, in February 2011 SPLA agreed to continue verification activities with the United Nations and the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, pending an official extension of the plan.

57. On 8 December 2009, as part of the action plan, SPLA issued an executive directive requesting all units to release children within their ranks by 1 January 2010 and imposing disciplinary measures for non-compliance. To date, 277 children have been released, and 43 others have been identified and verified and await registration and demobilization in 2011. Shortly after the signing of the action plan, SPLA child protection units were created. The units have been established in all 10 divisions of SPLA. As of February 2011, 1,045 SPLA soldiers have been trained by the units. In addition, awareness-raising sessions on child rights have been conducted for 13,000 SPLA soldiers by the United Nations, the units and the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

58. In August 2010, a team comprising the SPLA child protection units, the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMIS, UNICEF and Save the Children in Southern Sudan developed a code of conduct for SPLA, incorporating information on the six grave violations and serving as a guiding tool for child protection.

59. Challenges faced in the implementation of the action plan include lack of access due to, inter alia, insecurity in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal States and lack of cooperation on the part of some SPLA commanders who have both blocked access for northern Sudanese representatives of the Joint

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission office and denied the presence of children in their ranks. Following advocacy by UNMIS, SPLA committed to cooperating with the United Nations, including in particular in the Three Areas. It was jointly agreed that action plan assessments would begin in the Three Areas at the end of January 2011.

60. Key aspects of the action plan remain to be implemented. For example, the executive directive on the demobilization and release of all children did not reach tactical-level units of SPLA. In addition, penalties for those who still recruit and use children remain to be created, published and distributed.

Darfur

61. While SAF does not have a policy of recruiting children, the task force has expressed concern over the continued association of children with the armed force. On 23 May 2010 in Khartoum, the task force met with senior SAF officers to discuss the preparation of an action plan to end the association of children with SAF. This action plan will also apply to its proxy groups.

62. In a follow-up meeting held on 21 October 2010, Ministry of Defence officials agreed to work towards an action plan. At the meeting, the officials also agreed to consider criteria that would be included in an action plan, including the facilitation of access for the United Nations to SAF military camps to verify the presence of children. In addition, they requested that any sightings of child soldiers be brought to the attention of SAF leadership for immediate action.

63. On the basis of a memorandum of understanding signed between SAF and UNICEF in December 2008, a child rights unit was established within SAF to sensitize and train its officers on national and international standards relating to child rights and child protection. In 2009 and 2010, the unit sensitized and trained more than 665 SAF officers in Khartoum and Darfur.

64. The United Nations has also successfully negotiated action plans with three of the armed groups that signed the Darfur Peace Agreement. In April 2010, SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) issued a command order prohibiting its fighters from recruiting and using child soldiers, and subsequently submitted an action plan to the United Nations, in which it committed to ending the recruitment and use of child soldiers, taking measures to prevent the recruitment and re-recruitment of children, and allowing access for the United Nations team to carry out monitoring and verification.

65. SLA-Free Will signed an action plan in June 2010. Since then, it has submitted progress reports to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on the implementation of the plan, indicating that a command order has been disseminated, training undertaken and 40 released children registered by the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

66. On 22 December 2010, JEM-Peace Wing submitted an action plan to the United Nations, to be implemented in El Geneina and Zalengi, Western Darfur. In April 2011, JEM-Peace Wing identified and submitted to the United Nations a list of 65 former child soldiers identified in three localities in Western Darfur (Um Dukhun, Baida and Mugurni). The list has been submitted to the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for registration.

67. The United Nations has also made some progress in dialogue with other opposition armed groups. A memorandum of understanding was signed between JEM and the United Nations on 21 July 2010, as a first step towards the signing of an action plan. The memorandum was aimed at establishing an understanding of the basic principles of child rights enshrined in national and international laws, and outlining specific conditions for unhindered access to verify compliance with such laws. However, the departure of JEM from many parts of Darfur and their dispersal as a result of renewed clashes with Government forces have contributed to delays in implementing the memorandum.

68. On 23 December 2010, UNAMID and UNICEF visited Gur Lumbung (Golum Bay) in Jebel Marra, Southern Darfur, a stronghold of SLA-Abdul Wahid, to discuss the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The armed group confirmed that, while it did not actively recruit children, they might be associated with it. SLA-Abdul Wahid commanders pledged their full commitment to continuing dialogue with the United Nations and agreed to consider the establishment of an action plan.

69. In September 2010, the Nyala Special Court tried 11 suspects allegedly affiliated with JEM and accused of having attacked a convoy of the Government of the Sudan in Sanyi Afundu, Southern Darfur. Five of the defendants declared their ages to be between 15 and 17. However, the Court recognized the childhood age of only one (age 16), following the opinion of Sudanese medical authorities, and sentenced him to "reform measures for juvenile delinquents" under article 69 of the 2010 Child Act. The same medical authorities opposed the age declarations of the remaining four and certified their ages to be between 18 and 21. Subsequently, the judge sentenced all four to death by hanging, together with five other adult defendants. The Government of the Sudan has reaffirmed that all necessary legal remedies will be offered to the accused. The United Nations has appealed to the Government to stay the execution of the death sentence, review the cases and take all measures necessary to protect alleged child soldiers from capital punishment in accordance with national and applicable international law; JEM should meanwhile halt its practice of recruiting and using children and of placing them at risk.

70. The last execution of a minor in Nyala took place in May 2009. In November 2009, the Minister of Justice of the Government of the Sudan promised my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict that children would no longer be sentenced to death in the Sudan.

V. Advocacy and protection response

Southern Sudan

71. UNICEF supported the reintegration of 569 children formerly associated with SPLA (123 were released in 2007-2008, 59 in 2009, 210 in 2010 and 8 in 2011). The rest were children released by SPLA outside the formal disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

72. While the Ministry of Social Development has been implementing, with UNICEF support, repatriation and reintegration activities for children abducted by LRA, the scope of such activities remained limited owing to insufficient funding. Nevertheless, in January 2011 UNICEF signed two project agreements with non-governmental organizations to provide reintegration and protection assistance

to children released from LRA captivity in Western Equatoria State and areas of Central Equatoria State.

Three Areas

73. In Southern Kordofan, activities related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children were delayed by the expulsion of international non-governmental organizations. Follow-up by the social welfare system of the Government of Southern Sudan was reinitiated in 2010. A database on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was set up, and 94 social workers and 41 police were trained by UNICEF on child protection, with 21 social workers trained on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration case management.

74. In Abyei, a social welfare system has been developed since early 2008, with the support of UNICEF, to respond to the needs of and protect vulnerable children, including children affected by armed conflict. Forty police officers, as well as traditional courts and social workers, were trained on child protection in 2010. Vocational training activities were provided for some 400 vulnerable children, including children formerly associated with armed forces or groups.

Darfur

75. In March 2009, following an agreement between the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on an operational plan for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children in Darfur, the six armed groups that had signed the Darfur Peace Agreement submitted the names of nearly 2,000 children for participation in the Darfur programme.

76. Alongside reintegration efforts, the prevention of recruitment remained a priority. Advocacy has been conducted with armed forces and groups and with communities to raise awareness on child rights and to empower families and communities to protect their children from recruitment. A wider child protection awareness campaign is being rolled out by UNICEF and the National Council for Child Welfare; in 2010 for example, 10 million people were reached through the positive messaging multimedia campaign "Saleema" in the Sudan.

77. In order to strengthen responses to sexual violence in Darfur, UNAMID police created a special unit on rape to support the efforts of the Sudanese police family and child protection units which are operational in the three Darfur State capitals. In addition, UNAMID military and police personnel have continued their patrols, including around camps for internally displaced persons and in remote areas, to provide protection to women and children and to mitigate the risk of exposure to attacks.

VI. Measures undertaken by national authorities to address grave violations

78. On 9 April 2009, the Government of Southern Sudan adopted the Child Act of Southern Sudan. The Act criminalizes the six grave violations against children identified in my 2005 report on children and armed conflict (S/2005/72), increases

the age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 12 years and imposes stronger punishment for child abduction.

79. On 29 December 2009, the National Assembly of the Government of National Unity ratified the Federal Child Act. This law clearly defines a child as anyone younger than 18, criminalizes the recruitment of children into armed forces or groups and requires the demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers and child victims of armed conflict. The Act also abolishes the death penalty against children and lays out harsher punishments for those found guilty of having committed crimes against children, including rape.

80. The Sudanese police established the family and child protection units, in collaboration with the National Council for Child Welfare and UNICEF, as well as other partners. Fourteen units and six outreach desks are operational in Northern Sudan and three units in Southern Kordofan. The units strengthen child-friendly and gender-sensitive procedures followed in dealing with children who are in contact with the law, giving priority to girl victims of abuse and violence. In addition, six child courts were established and a number of prosecutors for children appointed. While these are positive developments, there is a need for more systematic support and increased Government resources for these institutions.

81. In order to promote dialogue among relevant stakeholders, address cross-border issues related to children and enhance child protection, including the prevention of child recruitment, a series of meetings were organized in Chad and the Central African Republic between June 2009 and October 2010 with the participation of the Sudan. As a follow-up, the National Council for Child Welfare and the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission started reflecting on a mechanism to address Sudan-Chad cross-border issues related to children, including trafficking and the prevention of recruitment.

VII. Recommendations

82. I welcome the efforts of the Governments of the Sudan and Southern Sudan to strengthen the legislative framework for the protection of children. The adoption of the Federal Child Act, the Sudan Armed Forces Act and Southern Sudan's Child Act constitute significant milestones in the creation of a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict. Concrete and practical steps, including the establishment of a child rights unit in SAF, the child protection unit of SPLA and the Sudanese police family and child protection units, will help to raise awareness of child rights and welfare in the security forces. I call upon the Governments of the Sudan and Southern Sudan to continue their commitment to the dissemination and implementation of child protection legislation, including at the State level, and urge both to ensure that sufficient resources are dedicated to the mainstreaming of child protection throughout their security forces.

83. While important steps have been taken by the Government of the Sudan, to ensure the protection of children, steps must also be taken as a matter of urgency to address the continued presence of children in SAF and its associated forces. The commitment of the Government of the Sudan to the completion of an action plan to end the recruitment and use of children is noted and appreciated; I urge the Government to accelerate its dialogue with the United Nations with a view to

developing a concrete time-bound plan, in line with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005).

84. I also welcome the signing of the action plan by SPLA in November 2009 to end the recruitment and use of children, as well as the progress made in terms of the release of children. I urge SPLA to renew its formal commitment to the action plan and to fully implement it as a matter of priority. The action plan constitutes an important step towards the professionalization of SPLA ahead of its transformation into the armed forces of the future State of South Sudan.

85. In addition, I welcome the signing of action plans by SLA-Free Will, SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) and JEM-Peace Wing, as well as the progress made by parties in releasing children. I urge those parties, as well as previous signatories to action plans, including SLA-Minni Minawi, to ensure the full implementation of these plans, including by providing full and unimpeded access for United Nations verification. In addition, I call upon all parties non-signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement, including SLA-Abdul Wahid and JEM, to establish time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children, and remind them of their obligation under international law to immediately release children from their ranks.

86. The United Nations will continue its effort to reach out to all other armed groups listed in the annex to my annual report on children and armed conflict in order to elicit commitments on action plans to end the recruitment and use of children. I remind these groups of their obligation under international law to cease the recruitment and use of children and to actively identify and immediately release to the United Nations those children already in their ranks.

87. Southern Sudan will become an independent State on 9 July 2011, in a complex and fragile internal and regional environment. The volatility of the security situation along the border, intercommunal clashes and periodic incursions by LRA mean that children have been, and will likely continue to be, exposed to violence. Looking ahead, I urge the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan to make every effort to ensure that child protection is factored into military operations. In addition, I urge the Government of Southern Sudan to mainstream child protection into its plans to reform the security sector and strengthen State capacity to protect civilians.

88. For its part, the follow-on United Nations mission in South Sudan should have sufficient resources dedicated to assisting the Government in the protection of children. Key tasks will include supporting the completion of the SPLA action plan, continued monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children, mainstreaming child protection within the United Nations mission, and contributing to the mission's strategy for the protection of civilians.

89. The re-recruitment of children who have been separated from armed forces or groups is a real risk that can be addressed only through the provision of support for the long-term reintegration of children. I encourage donors working alongside the United Nations system to support efforts by the Sudanese authorities to reintegrate former child soldiers.

90. I remain deeply concerned about the imposition of the death penalty on children associated with armed groups in Darfur, in contravention of the provisions of the Federal Child Act and international norms. While it took place outside the period covered in the present report, I am encouraged by the Supreme Court's recent

dismissal of the death sentence imposed by the Nyala Special Court referred to in paragraph 69 above, and urge the Government to strictly implement its national laws with regard to the prohibition of capital punishment of children.

91. Reports of the rape of and sexual violence against children in conflict-affected areas are a continued concern. I call on the national authorities to end impunity through rigorous and timely investigation and prosecution, with the allocation of additional resources, to strengthen prevention and provide appropriate responses at the State and county levels.

92. I am deeply concerned that, as a result of fighting between the parties to the conflict and inter-ethnic clashes, the United Nations is often being denied access to certain areas in Darfur and the Three Areas. In this regard, I urge the Government to ensure full, unimpeded and secure access for humanitarian assistance to children.

93. Finally, I wish to thank the country task force in the Sudan, including staff of UNMIS, UNAMID and UNICEF, for the work that they have undertaken to assist the Sudanese in building a protective environment for Sudanese children affected by conflict.

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Security Council**
Sixty-sixth year**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and
the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Identical letters dated 6 July 2011 from the Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
and the President of the Security Council**

I regret to inform you that the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, has continued to deteriorate as result of ongoing illegal policies and actions and relentless provocations by Israel, the occupying Power, and its illegal settlers. The situation is highly volatile and unsustainable and requires urgent redress by the international community to bring a halt to the massive violations that continue to be perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people and to salvage the chances for peace that remain before us.

Far from seeking to make peace, Israel is actually intensifying its violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in all areas with the aim of entrenching its control of the Palestinian land and its subjugation of the Palestinian people. The occupying Power's illegal and aggressive actions continue to exacerbate the already harsh conditions being endured by the Palestinian civilian population under its occupation, and to undermine the international efforts to resume peace negotiations on the basis of the two-State solution based on the pre-June 1967 borders.

In the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian civilian population continues to be collectively punished by the occupying Power's ruthless, illegitimate blockade that has now entered its fifth year. Reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes and vital infrastructure continues to be impeded by the blockade and Israel's ongoing restrictions on entry of construction and other essential materials, further delaying and complicating recovery efforts. The blockade continues to deepen poverty in Gaza, as restoration of livelihoods and the normal functioning of businesses also continue to be obstructed, due to continued severe restrictions on imports and exports, ensuring that the unemployment level, which now stands at around a shocking 65 per cent of the population, remains high, and that aid dependency also remains staggering at nearly 80 per cent.



In this regard, it must be clarified that, despite so-called "measures to ease" the blockade, Israel continues to impose a land, air and naval blockade on the Gaza Strip in total defiance of the repeated calls by the international community, including by Member States in United Nations resolutions and official statements and declarations and by civil society from all corners of the world. In this regard, the Palestinian people and their leadership recognize with deepest respect and gratitude the efforts of the hundreds of civil society activists, including those partaking in the Freedom Flotilla, who are exerting noble efforts to draw attention to Israel's cruel blockade of the Gaza Strip, to mobilize international action to compel the occupying Power to end the blockade, and to deliver needed humanitarian aid and moral support to the Palestinian people in Gaza.

The occupying Power also continues to commit acts of military aggression against the Gaza Strip. In recent days, the Israeli occupying forces launched air strikes against areas in central Gaza. In such an attack yesterday, 5 July, the occupying forces killed two Palestinian men, Mohammed Sa'eed Abu Jazar and Kamal Abu Muammar, and wounded one man and today another man was also wounded in a separate airstrike that also caused substantial damage to property. In this regard, it must be underscored that such military attacks against civilian areas are unlawful under international humanitarian law and constitute grave acts of terror, provocation and incitement against the Palestinian people.

At the same time, Israel has been unrelenting in its illegal drive to colonize the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially areas in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. In the recent period, land confiscations, settlement construction and home demolitions have intensified as the occupying Power clearly seeks to create even more illegal facts on the ground and forcibly alter the demographic composition of the Territory in the face of mounting international demands and pressure to bring an end to the occupation that began in 1967. Indeed, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to flagrantly violate its legal obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention and under relevant United Nations resolutions and to blatantly defy the international community's continuous calls for an immediate cessation of all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

While it is not possible in such a brief letter to enumerate in detail the scope and scale of Israel's colonization activities in the recent period, the following regrettable developments give an indication of the severity and extent of such violations, which continue to receive the support of Israeli officials, including the Prime Minister, Defence and other Ministers, Knesset parliamentarians and others:

- On 19 June, it was reported that Israel approved the expansion of 2,000 units in the illegal settlement of "Ramat Shlomo". This was announced in addition to the early declaration to construct another 1,500 units in the illegal settlements of "Har Homa" (Jabal Abu Ghneim) and "Pisgat Ze'ev".
- At the start of this month, tenders were issued for the construction of 300 units in the illegal settlement of "Beitar Elit" in addition to another 40 units and 46 units in the illegal settlements of "Efrat" and "Shomron" in the Bethlehem and Nablus areas respectively.

- On 1 July, confiscation orders were issued for another 189 dunums of land in the village of Qaryut near Nablus, an area that is surrounded by seven illegal Israeli settlements.
- Demolition of Palestinian homes and structures in East Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley continued, with a report revealing that demolitions in the Jordan Valley alone have displaced and left homeless more than 700 Palestinians since the start of this year. A recent report by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has shown that in the month of May alone, home demolitions in the West Bank and particularly in East Jerusalem displaced 67 children, a record high this year.
- The Israeli Interior Minister announced recently the intention to further expand the municipal boundaries of Occupied East Jerusalem, with the aim of incorporating within the City's boundaries yet another illegal settlement.
- On 3 July, the Israeli Transport Minister provocatively proposed the "Hebrewizing" of road signs and town names, especially in Occupied East Jerusalem, with the aim of further Judaizing the city.

At the same time, illegal Israeli settlers, many of them armed extremists, have intensified their acts of terror and destruction throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. On 7 June, settlers set fire to a mosque in the village of Al-Mughayyir near Ramallah and defiled its walls with graffiti. This shocking act of terror was claimed to have been committed as part of the settlers' so-called "price tag" policy aimed at sabotaging any attempts to cease settlement construction or dismantle so-called "outposts". Settlers also continued to attack Palestinian agricultural properties, with armed settlers torching dozens of Palestinian olive trees in Bil'in and setting fire to at least 15 dunums of farmland in an area south of Nablus in mid-June. These depraved acts followed the provocations and incitement exhibited by extremist settlers during the so-called "Jerusalem Day" events in early June, when, under the protection of the occupying forces, settlers marched through the city harassing, intimidating and threatening the Palestinian civilian population.

In addition to all of the above, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to raid West Bank villages and to detain and imprison Palestinian civilians, adding to the thousands who remain in Israeli jails and exacerbating the hardships endured by their families. Last month, the Israeli Prime Minister declared Israel's plans to further "toughen" conditions on Palestinians prisoners, who already suffer under inhumane and unhygienic conditions in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law.

This is just a synopsis of the extremely disturbing and deplorable conditions being endured by the Palestinian people under Israel's occupation. It is a situation that continues to heighten tensions and sensitivities and to mar the hopes for a peaceful and secure future, free from foreign occupation and all of its attendant brutalities. It is a situation that is undermining all regional and international efforts aimed at justly and peacefully resolving the conflict and is threatening to destroy the two-State solution, making it less and less viable with each passing day.

Nevertheless, the Palestinian people and their leadership remain committed to the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-June 1967 borders and remain committed to peaceful, diplomatic, political and non-violent means to achieve this goal and to achieve the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their

legitimate national aspirations. Accordingly, the Palestinian leadership will continue to exert all efforts to gain support for its continuing endeavour to bring a complete end to the Israeli military occupation in all its manifestations and to ensure the realization of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and freedom in their independent State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital at the earliest possible date.

We call upon the international community, including the Security Council, to uphold their responsibilities in this regard and to act upon their legal obligations to address the ongoing violations being committed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Only serious, coordinated action can compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith all its illegal activities and to commit to peaceful negotiations based on the internationally-endorsed parameters enshrined in the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet road map.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 394 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 6 June 2011 (A/ES-10/521-S/2011/343) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Riyad Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 April 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 26 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Nikita Zhukov has been appointed deputy representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.



**Security Council**

Distr.: General

8 July 2011

Original: English

France, Gabon, Germany, Nigeria, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution*The Security Council,*

Welcoming the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 upon its proclamation as an independent state,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan,

Recalling the Presidential Statement of 11 February 2011 that affirmed that national ownership and national responsibility are key to establishing sustainable peace and the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to peace consolidation that strengthens coherence between political, security, development, human rights, and rule of law activities, and addresses the underlying causes of conflict, and *underlining* that security and development are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace,

Deploing the persistence of conflict and violence and its effect on civilians, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, and *noting* the importance of sustained cooperation and dialogue with civil society in the context of stabilizing the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians,

Underscoring the need for coherent UN activities in the Republic of South Sudan, which requires clarity about roles, responsibilities, and collaboration between UNMISS and the UN Country Team, and *noting* the need for cooperation with other relevant actors in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),

Recalling previous statements on post-conflict peacebuilding, *stressing* the importance of institution-building as a critical component of peacebuilding, and *emphasizing* a more effective and coherent national and international response to enable countries emerging from conflict to deliver core government functions, including managing political disputes peacefully, and making use of existing national capacities in order to ensure national ownership of this process,



Emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with international partners, to consolidate the peace and prevent a return to violence and therefore to develop an early strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities, including establishment of core government functions, provision of basic services, establishment of the rule of law, respect for human rights, management of natural resources, development of the security sector, tackling youth unemployment, and revitalization of the economy,

Recognizing the importance of supporting peacebuilding efforts in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development,

Underscoring the need for forging stronger and well-defined partnerships among the United Nations, development agencies, bilateral partners, and other relevant actors, regional and subregional institutions and the international financial institutions, to implement national strategies aimed at effective institution building, which are based on national ownership, the achievement of results, and mutual accountability,

Recognizing the need for the Security Council to show flexibility in making necessary adjustments to the mission priorities, where appropriate, according to progress achieved, lessons learned, or changing circumstances on the ground,

Recognizing the need to broaden and deepen the pool of available civilian experts, especially women and experts from developing countries, to help develop national capacity, and *encouraging* Member States, the United Nations and other partners to strengthen cooperation and coordination to ensure that relevant expertise is mobilized to support the peacebuilding needs of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and people of the Republic of South Sudan,

Recalling its resolution 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) and Presidential Statements of 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9) and 16 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/10) on children and armed conflict, and *taking note* of the reports of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict in Sudan dated 10 February 2009 (S/2009/84) and 29 August 2007 (S/2007/520), and the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan (S/AC.51/2009/5),

Reaffirming its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security and reiterating the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding; *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and *stressing* the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Acknowledging the importance of drawing on best practices, past experience, and lessons learned from other missions, especially by Troop and Police Contributing Countries, in line with ongoing UN peacekeeping reform initiatives,

including the New Horizon Report, Global Field Support Strategy, and the Review of Civilian Capacity,

Bearing in mind the 20 June Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area; the 28 June Framework Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (North) on Political and Security Arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States; and the 29 June Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism,

Determining that the situation faced by South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish as of 9 July 2011 the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year with the intention to renew for further periods as may be required and *further decides* that UNMISS will consist of up to 7,000 military personnel, including military liaison officers and staff officers, up to 900 civilian police personnel, including as appropriate formed units, and an appropriate civilian component, including technical human rights investigation expertise; and *further decides* to review in three and six months whether the conditions on the ground could allow a reduction of military personnel to a level of 6,000;

2. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the Republic of South Sudan, and *requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace in the Republic of South Sudan;

3. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMISS shall be to consolidate peace and security, and to help establish the conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours, and *accordingly authorizes* UNMISS to perform the following tasks:

(a) Support for peace consolidation and thereby fostering longer-term state-building and economic development, through:

(i) Providing good offices, advice, and support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on political transition, governance, and establishment of state authority, including formulation of national policies in this regard;

(ii) Promoting popular participation in political processes, including through advising and supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on an inclusive constitutional process; the holding of elections in accordance with the constitution; promoting the establishment of an independent media; and ensuring the participation of women in decision-making forums;

(b) Support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution and protect civilians through:

(i) Exercising good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation at the national, state, and county levels within capabilities to anticipate, prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict;

(ii) Establishment and implementation of a mission-wide early warning capacity, with an integrated approach to information gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and follow-up mechanisms;

(iii) Monitoring, investigating, verifying, and reporting regularly on human rights and potential threats against the civilian population as well as actual and potential violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, working as appropriate with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, bringing these to the attention of the authorities as necessary, and immediately reporting gross violations of human rights to the UN Security Council;

(iv) Advising and assisting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, including military and police at national and local levels as appropriate, in fulfilling its responsibility to protect civilians, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law;

(v) Deterring violence including through proactive deployment and patrols in areas at high risk of conflict, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular when the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is not providing such security;

(vi) Providing security for United Nations and humanitarian personnel, installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks, bearing in mind the importance of mission mobility, and contributing to the creation of security conditions conducive to safe, timely, and unimpeded humanitarian assistance;

(c) Support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, in accordance with the principles of national ownership, and in cooperation with the UN Country Team and other international partners, in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors through:

(i) Supporting the development of strategies for security sector reform, rule of law, and justice sector development, including human rights capacities and institutions;

(ii) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing and implementing a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy, in cooperation with international partners with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants;

(iii) Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Police Services through advice on policy, planning, and legislative development, as well as training and mentoring in key areas;

(iv) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing a military justice system that is complementary to the civil justice system;

(v) Facilitating a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict, through implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism;

(vi) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in conducting de-mining activities within available resources and strengthening the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Demining Authority to conduct mine action in accordance with International Mine Action Standards;

4. *Authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate as set out in paragraphs 3 (b) (iv), 3 (b) (v), and 3 (b) (vi);

5. *Requests* the Government of Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to propose by 20 July modalities for implementation of the 29 June agreement on border monitoring, and in case the parties fail to do so, *requests* UNMISS to observe and report on any flow of personnel, arms, and related materiel across the border with Sudan;

6. *Demands* that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of the Republic of South Sudan;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from the Republic of South Sudan of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of UNMISS;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

9. *Demands* that all parties, in particular rebel militias and the LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming and abduction with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 and violence and abuses against children;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLA to renew the action plan (signed between the UN and SPLA on 20 November 2009) to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers that expired in November 2010, and *requests* UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; further *requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in UN system activities in the Republic of South Sudan and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children;

11. *Encourages* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify into law and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees, and statelessness, and *requests* UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the CPA and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels including by promoting women's leadership, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

13. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Republic of South Sudan to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the Republic of South Sudan Security Forces;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention, and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system through the provision of advice and technical assistance, in cooperation with international partners, and *requests* UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* UNMISS to coordinate with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and participate in regional coordination and information mechanisms to improve protection of civilians and support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in light of the attacks by the LRA in the Republic of South Sudan and *requests* the Secretary General to include in his UNMISS trimesterly reports a summary of cooperation and information sharing between UNMISS, the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), and regional and international partners in addressing the LRA threats;

16. *Requests* that the Secretary-General transfer appropriate functions performed by the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to UNMISS, together with appropriate staff and logistics necessary for achieving the new scope of functions to be performed, on the date when UNMISS is established, and begin the orderly liquidation of UNMIS;

17. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, and *authorizes*, within the overall troop ceiling set out at paragraph 1 above, appropriate transfers of troops from other missions, subject to the agreement of the troop-contributing countries and without prejudice to the performance of the mandates of these United Nations missions;

18. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary General and UNMISS to work with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, the UN Country Team, and bilateral and multilateral partners including the World Bank and report back to the Council within four months on a plan for UN system support to specific peacebuilding tasks, especially security sector reform, police institutional development, rule of law and justice sector support, human rights capacity-building, early recovery, formulation of national policies related to key issues of state

building and development, and establishing the conditions for development, consistent with national priorities and with a view to contributing to the development of a common framework for monitoring progress in these areas;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the deployment of all mission elements, including the status of consultations with Troop and Police-Contributing Countries and of the deployment of key enablers; and *stressing* the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of UNMISS can be measured, *requests* the Secretary-General, following consultations with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, to present benchmarks for the mission to the Council within four months, and to keep the Council regularly informed of progress every four months thereafter;

20. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations, international financial institutions, and bilateral and multilateral partners, to work closely with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ensure that international assistance is consistent with national priorities, including the South Sudan Development Plan, and can deliver prioritized support that reflects the specific peacebuilding needs and priorities of the Republic of South Sudan; and *requests* the Secretary-General's Special Representative to represent the UN system in relevant international assistance mechanisms and processes;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore ideas in the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict that could be implemented in the Republic of South Sudan;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in particular, to utilize to the greatest extent possible opportunities for co-location of appropriate mission components with the Republic of South Sudan counterparts in the interest of building national capacity; and to seek opportunities to deliver early peace dividends by utilizing local procurement and otherwise enhancing, to the extent possible, UNMISS's contribution to the economy;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the necessary measures to ensure full compliance by UNMISS with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

24. *Reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), *recalls* the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, *looks forward* to the appointment of women protection advisors in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), *requests* the Secretary General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and *encourages* UNMISS as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs of people living with, affected by, and vulnerable to HIV, including women and girls, when

fulfilling mandated tasks, and in this context, *encourages* the incorporation, as appropriate, of HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing programs in the mission;

26. *Requests* that the Secretary-General and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan conclude a status-of-forces agreement within 30 days of adoption of this resolution, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 58/82 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and *decides* that pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), shall apply provisionally;

27. *Decides* that this resolution shall take effect on 9 July 2011;

28. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 July 2011

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and statements of its President concerning Sudan, including resolutions 1590 (2005), 1627 (2005), 1663 (2006), 1706 (2006), 1709 (2006), 1714 (2006), 1755 (2007), 1812 (2008), 1870 (2009), 1919 (2010) and 1978 (2011),

Taking note of the Letter dated 27 May 2011 from the Minister for Foreign affairs of the Sudan to the Secretary-General, transmitted to the Security Council on 31 May (S/2011/333), informing the President of the Security Council of his Government's wish to terminate UNMIS on 9 July,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and political independence of Sudan and South Sudan, and to the cause of peace in the region,

Emphasizing the need for the orderly withdrawal of UNMIS following the termination of the Mission's mandate on 9 July 2011,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/314) of 17 May 2011,

1. *Decides* to withdraw UNMIS effective 11 July 2011;
2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to complete withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNMIS personnel, other than those required for the mission's liquidation, by 31 August 2011;
3. *Requests* that the Secretary-General transfer appropriate staff, equipment, supplies and other assets from the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to UNMISS and UNISFA, together with appropriate staff and logistics necessary for achieving the new scope of functions to be performed;
4. *Requests* the Government of Sudan to fully respect all provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) of 28 December 2005, and in particular to guarantee unimpeded access by the United Nations to United Nations premises, which shall remain under the exclusive control and authority of the United Nations, ensure full freedom of movement of UNMIS, its members and its contractors as well as of their vehicles and aircraft, authorising the redeployment within Sudan and the unimpeded export by the United Nations of its equipment, supplies and other assets, and to grant exemptions from all taxes, fees, charges and other duties as provided

under the Agreement and its Amendment, until the final departure of all its military and civilian personnel from Sudan;

5. *Underscores* the need for a smooth transition from UNMIS to UNISFA and to UNMISS;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the parties, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and other partners, and present to the Security Council options for UN support to new security arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States in line with the June 28 Framework Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (North) on Political and Security Arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States, and *expresses* its readiness to continue current UN operations in these states, with the consent of the parties, until those new security arrangements have been implemented;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 July 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 114

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Admission of new Members to the United Nations

**Application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to
membership in the United Nations**

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 9 July 2011 from the President of the Republic of South Sudan (see annex).

Annex

Letter dated 9 July 2011 from the President of the Republic of South Sudan to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly relating to the admission of new Members to the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of South Sudan and its people, in my capacity as President, to submit this application for membership in this esteemed body as a full Member State. The Republic of South Sudan would appreciate if you would arrange for the present letter to be submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly for consideration as soon as practicable.

On 9 January 2005, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, bringing to a close 21 years of conflict that had ravaged the country. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement guaranteed the people of South Sudan the right of self-determination through an internationally monitored referendum to determine their future, to be held six years after the signing of the Agreement. The terms of the Agreement were witnessed and supported by the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Egypt, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States.

Beginning on 9 January 2011, the people of South Sudan participated in a referendum to determine their fate, consistent with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. By an overwhelming margin of more than 98 per cent, the people chose a peaceful separation from the Sudan, expressing their desire to establish an independent sovereign State in the South. As stipulated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, 9 July 2011 shall witness the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan, as a sovereign independent partner in the community of nations.

The Republic of South Sudan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them. The Republic of South Sudan supports fully the United Nations and the enhancement of its role in promoting international peace, security and justice as enshrined in the principles and purposes of the Charter.

(Signed) Salva Kiir **Mayardit**
President of the Republic of South Sudan



Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 7 July 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1980 (2011) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, adopted on 28 April 2011. By paragraph 13 of the resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate by the Group of Experts until 30 April 2012 and requested me to take the necessary administrative measures.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, I have appointed the following experts:

Mr. İlhan Mehmet Berkol, Turkey (Customs/transport)
Ms. Omayra Bermúdez-Lugo, United States of America (diamonds)
Mr. Joel Salek, Colombia (finance)
Mr. Manuel Vazquez-Boidard, Spain (regional).

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) **BAN** Ki-moon



Security Council

Distr.: General

11 July 2011

Original: English

Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to membership in the United Nations

1. At its 6580th meeting, on 11 July 2011, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of South Sudan (A/65/900-S/2011/418) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 108th meeting, on 11 July 2011, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of South Sudan and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to the United Nations (A/65/900-S/2011/418),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 July 2011

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to the United Nations (S/2011/418),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.